

Sanders of Murfreesboro, TN on his upcoming retirement as executive director of the United Way of Rutherford County. After 15 years of dedicated service, Brock will retire on April 15, 1996.

Brock has spent his entire life in positions of public service. After playing football at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville and graduating in 1956, Brock was commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force through the ROTC program. During the next 20 years, Brock held many positions which were instrumental in leading our country to victory in the cold war. From his service in Vietnam to his time as an instructor at the U.S. Air Force Academy, Brock was an invaluable officer in our Nation's service.

After retiring in 1980 as a colonel from the Air Force, Brock retired to his home to Murfreesboro, only to continue serving his community. As executive director of the United Way of Rutherford County, he saw a remarkable increase in pledges. During a time in which the national average for increase in United Way pledges was 105 percent, Brock Sanders oversaw an increase of 849 percent. The United Way of Rutherford County has been recognized numerous times for having one of the strongest bases of support in the nation. This success has been due in large part to the leadership of Brock Sanders.

I want to thank Brock for his many years of service, congratulate him on a job well done, and wish him the best in his retirement.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY AND  
CANNON COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT,  
Murfreesboro, TN, March 14, 1996.

Representative BART GORDON,  
Murfreesboro, TN.

DEAR BART: Thank you for your help with the presentation of the resolution for Brock Sanders. Enclosed please find a biographical sketch regarding Brock and his accomplishments. If I can provide additional information, please contact me.

With kindest regards,

DON R. ASH,  
Circuit Judge.

Enclosure.

James Brockman Sanders, Jr., was born in Rutherford County Hospital on December 23, 1933 and later taken to his childhood home at 107 2nd Avenue in Murfreesboro. Brock came home to two sisters, Jean Sanders (Beard) and Trudy Sanders (Guinee) and one dog, Buster. His dad was owner of Sanders Auto Service on the corner of Vine and Walnut. His mother was a household engineer.

In September of 1940, Brock entered first grade at Training School (Now Campus School). He completed eight years at Training School.

In September of 1948, Brock entered Central High School. He earned four letters in basketball and three in football under, according to Brock, "the greatest high school coach in the world", Mr. Lee Pate. Brock won mid-state and state honors in football and was a member of the 1950 state champion football team. He was a class officer each year, a member of SPO fraternity and served as president of the Key Club. Was also named "Most outstanding" Key Club member in the Tennessee-Kentucky district. For three years Brock dated the "sweetest and prettiest girl at Central", Fran Summar. He graduated from Central in 1952.

Brock entered the University of Tennessee on a football scholarship in September of 1952. During Brock's football career at U.T., he made sure the bench stayed warm. He was called "Midg" by General Robert Neyland because he stated that Brock was the

"world's largest midget". Brock was a member of Sigma Chi fraternity and was an Air Force ROTC cadet Wing Commander.

In August of 1954 Brock married his high school sweetheart, Fran Summar at the First Baptist Church in Murfreesboro.

Brock graduated from the University of Tennessee in September of 1956. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in Air Force through the ROTC. From 1956 to 1957, Brock coached football and basketball at Central High School under his high school coach, Lee Pate.

In March of 1957, James Brockman Sanders, III, was born in the Rutherford County Hospital. He is now the minister of First Methodist Church of Troy, Alabama. He has a lovely wife, son and daughter.

In May of 1957, Brock entered the Air Force at Navigator Training in Harlington, Texas. From 1958 to 1963, Brock was a C-124 Worldwide qualified Navigator and Flight Examiner in Dover, Delaware.

Stephanie Paulette Sanders was born in Dover, Delaware in July of 1959. She is now an educator and household engineer in Atlanta. She and husband Rob Corley have a brilliant son and daughter.

From 1963 to 1966, Brock was Section Commander at Air University, Squadron Officer School in Montgomery, Alabama. In 1966 and 1967, he was a student and graduate of Air Command and Staff College. From 1967 to 1971, Brock was Chief of Space Navigation Division at the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado. In 1971 and 1972, he served as a briefing officer in Saigon, Vietnam.

Brock was then Director of Student Operations at Air University, Squadron Officer School, in Montgomery, Alabama from 1972 to 1976. In 1977, he was a student and graduate of Air War College. From 1977 to 1980, Brock was a staff officer at Headquarters Air University in Montgomery, Alabama. In June of 1980, Brock Sanders retired as a Colonel of the U.S. Air Force.

Brock returned to Murfreesboro and in 1981 became the Executive Director of the United Way of Rutherford County. In the last fifteen years under his direction, the pledge for the United Way of Rutherford County has increased by 849% (other United Way chapters have increased by 105%). The United Way of Rutherford County has been recognized numerous times for having the highest percent increase in pledges in the nation.

After 15 years of dedicated service, Brock Sanders will retire on April 15, 1996. He looks forward to spending more time with his lovely wife and their family, as well as working on his golf game.

#### COMMENDATION FOR LINCOLN-WAY HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT 210

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 29, 1996

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, today I'd like to honor the great achievement of Lincoln-Way High School District 210 and its outstanding recognition by Money magazine and Redbook magazine.

This national commendation demonstrates the excellence of Lincoln-Way High School—something in which this community prides itself. The parents, teachers, students and community all deserve a thanks for their hard work and dedication to providing a quality education and for producing young people who are mentally ready to meet their next challenge.

Redbook honors Lincoln-Way High School as part of its America's best schools project.

And, in the category of excellence in parenting/community involvement, Lincoln-Way was the only school from Illinois chosen. This in itself is very impressive and I am very proud to represent a community where academic excellence is a high priority.

Nearly 400 schools were nominated for recognition in one of six categories and a panel of judges chose only 155 winners. Truly this is an honorable distinction for Lincoln-Way High School and those involved.

I would like to congratulate everyone associated with Lincoln-Way High School—this award is well deserved and should be shared by all. It is my great honor to represent a community that is so involved in the education of its children.

#### HEALTH COVERAGE AVAILABILITY AND AFFORDABILITY ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, the legislation we are considering here today, H.R. 3103, will enable millions of Americans to purchase affordable health insurance. H.R. 3103 will extend to Americans of all incomes, health status, and employment status the ability to enter into the health care market.

One of the biggest problems facing workers in job transition is that health insurance is not portable. Although the average person will change jobs eight times during his working life, employees are limited in their ability to keep their health insurance during job changes and periods of unemployment. One consequence is that many employees experience job lock, remaining in jobs just to keep their health insurance.

H.R. 3103 addresses this problem in several ways. This bill allows individuals to purchase tax-free medical savings accounts [MSA's], which allow people to contribute to their own health care savings fund. Under MSA's, people could confine health insurance to catastrophic coverage, reduce their monthly insurance premiums and make deposits to a MSA instead. Insurance would be used to pay for expensive and infrequent treatments, while MSA funds would be used to pay small bills covering routine medical services. Moreover, these accounts would be portable so that if one person moves to another job or loses their job, health coverage would not end. MSA's would make it easier for employees to pay premiums during unemployment or job transition. Since workers are spending their own money, MSA's also would restrain health care spending by empowering consumers to make cost-conscious purchasing decisions.

This legislation also provides portability for persons moving from one employer group health plan to another. Under this bill, when a person is covered by an employer health plan, the plan cannot refuse to cover a preexisting condition for more than 12 months. However, individuals changing jobs would receive credit for periods of continuous health care coverage under their previous employer's group health plan. So if a person has employer-sponsored health coverage for at least 12 months and switches to another employer who provides

health benefits, no preexisting condition exclusion will be allowed.

The Health Coverage Availability and Affordability Act also allows small employers to band together in associations to form multiple employer groups that could fully-insure or self-insure. Under current law, large businesses are allowed to buy health insurance under a different set of rules than small business. Large, self-insured businesses are exempted from State law in their health plans while small businesses are stuck with State mandates, premium taxes, and other forms of regulation. This inequity between big business and small business in large part explains why the premiums of corporate America are going down while small business premiums are going up.

In addition, this legislation seeks to provide a greater incentive for the self-employed of this country to purchase health insurance by raising the amount they can deduct for health care costs from 30 percent to 50 percent by the year 2003. One of the major problems facing small business is the high cost of health insurance. There are nearly 3 million self-employed Americans without health insurance. If this group of business owners were given a greater deduction, many of these uninsured would purchase insurance, substantially reducing the number of uninsured Americans.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 3103 encompasses measures that will enhance the current market system and make health insurance accessible and affordable for millions of Americans, and I strongly support its passage.

GEORGE DUTCHIE MINER  
HONORED

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON  
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 29, 1996

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to pay tribute today to my good friend and constituent, Mr. George Dutchie Miner on the occasion of his retirement, March 29, 1996, following 55 years of service to Northrop Grumman and its corporate predecessors—including among other company names Hamilton, Chance Vought, Ling Tempco Vought and Vought. Mr. Miner started with the company on March 7, 1941, making aircraft propellers for what was then a division of United Aircraft. He made propellers from scratch out of aluminum alloy. Throughout his career, Mr. Miner has made dies for all of the company's aircraft, for Boeing programs and for military subcontracts. Most recently, as a die finisher, he has prepared 17,000 pound dies for use in creating components for the B-2 Stealth bomber.

During World War II, Mr. Miner earned about 50 cents an hour as a tool and die maker, \$28 dollars a week with overtime on the weekends. But he was able to provide for his family and put his two sons through college. He now enjoys the love and affection of three grandchildren. During a portion of his career, he served as the State vice president of his labor union. He also served as a Democratic precinct chairman for many years and a community leader extraordinaire.

Congratulations Dutchie, Northrop Grumman and the country are grateful for your many years of service. I salute you for a job well done.

## LIMITED OVERTIME EXEMPTION

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 29, 1996

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to provide a limited overtime exemption from section 7(k) of the Fair Labor Standards Act [FLSA] for public sector employees who provide emergency medical services [EMS]—the same FLSA exemption afforded to fire protection personnel. Without this change in law, there will continue to be circumstances in which EMS personnel are working the same tours of duty as either fire protection or law enforcement personnel, but most be paid overtime for any hours worked in excess of 40 hours during any workweek.

In some localities, such as Burke County, NC, EMS functions are entirely separate from fire protection and law enforcement activities, but their job duties are identical. There should be no difference in the treatment of EMS personnel under the FLSA simply because of the manner in which emergency services are provided by local communities. Furthermore, in many jurisdictions, the majority of emergency calls are medical emergencies. The current situation is very expensive for State and local governments and intrudes on their management of fire protection and law enforcement activities.

Section 7(k) of the FLSA provide a partial exemption from overtime for those employees engaged in fire protection and law enforcement activities. Employers are allowed to establish work periods of up to 28 days, and overtime compensation is not owed until fire protection employees have worked more than 212 hours and law enforcement personnel exceed 171 hours of work. There have been conflicting ruling by Federal courts of appeal on the issue of whether EMS personnel are covered by section 7(k). There also have been different interpretations by the courts of the regulations on this subject. This has led to confusion and large financial liability on the part of State and local governments. The bill I am introducing today revises section 7(k) so that these EMS personnel qualify for the same partial exemption from overtime as fire protection personnel.

Mr. Speaker, the FLSA, passed in 1938, mandates a rigid interpretation of the 40-hour workweek and its worker classification and compensation requirements are not reflective of the contemporary workplace. Contradictory court interpretations of the FLSA have provided windfall judgements for some employees. These costly judgments against public sector employers have a direct impact on budgets supported by taxpayer dollars and also affect public safety services. The existing liability for many States and localities is estimated to be in the millions of dollars, and the potential for future liability creates tremendous fiscal uncertainty. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation which promotes the mandate of public accountability and fiscal responsibility to which State and local governments must adhere.

## SENATE AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 1833, PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION BAN ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 27, 1996

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I oppose this rule and the underlying bill, H.R. 1833, because it is cruel and unnecessary Government intrusion into one of the most private and painful decisions a woman could ever face in her life.

When this bill came before the House last fall, and again today, we have a rule that does not offer an opportunity to vote on a true exception to protect the life and health of the woman.

Mr. Speaker, speakers on both sides of this issue have noted accurately that this procedure is rarely used. It is rarely used because the only reason women seek abortions late in pregnancy is because they face the terrible tragedy of a life-threatening or serious health-threatening situation, or when they discover that a very-much-wanted child simply will not survive after birth. When they face this tragedy, this is one of very few, and sometimes is the only procedure that can be used, to protect their ability to become pregnant again.

Testimony from women who have had this procedure is moving and undeniable. They are women who wanted their children and are devastated when they find that something has gone terribly wrong with their own health or that of the fetus.

I submit for the record the stories of two women who both desperately wanted their children, but instead needed this procedure when tragedy struck.

Mr. Speaker, we may never know the sorrow women like these two have faced. And we certainly can't presume to give them the best medical advice or emotional support they need. I urge the defeat of this rule and this bill.

### TESTIMONY OF COREEN COSTELLO

My name is Coreen Costello. I live in Agoura, California, with my husband Jim and our son Chad and daughter Carlyn. Jim is a chiropractor and I live being a full-time, stay-at-home wife and mom. I am a registered Republican, and very conservative. I don't believe in abortion. Because of my deeply held Christian beliefs, I knew that I would never have an abortion. In fact, I remember a few years ago when I was nursing my son Chad, I watched a speech Congressman Hyde gave on C-SPAN against abortion. It was so eloquent, it moved me to tears. I even participated in the "Walk for Life" sponsored by our local Christian radio station.

Even now, I am amazed at the fact that I am here. I never would have believed that I would be testifying in Congress, supporting an abortion procedure.

In March of last year, we were joyfully expecting the arrival of our third child. Then on March 24, almost a year ago to the day, when I was seven months pregnant, I began having premature contractions and my husband and I rushed to the hospital.

During an ultrasound, the physician became very silent. Soon more physicians came in. Jim told me everything would be fine but I knew there was something very wrong. I went into the bathroom and sobbed.